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NO. 28.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor—I was provoked to the composition of the following lines, upon reading the effusion of Garriek, in the Waterville Times, to his "Pipe;" I could not bear that while the glories of the pipe were so loudly chanted, that the long nine should be wholly forgotten, so instantly I mustered what little Scotch and English I was master of, which, huddled together in the following style, I send you for insertion or rejection

Let Garriek hae his pipe, his pipe,
Wi' flugget long and a';
I care na fig, what pleasure pipe
He from his pipe can draw.

But when oppressed wi' grief and care,
Some comfort would I fin';
Gie me but this, I ask na mair,
Gie me a gude long nine.

And when I'm ca'd to sympathise
Wi' a mourner's friend and kin';
Then, then I know what virtue lies
Within a gude long nine.

And when my mind is turn'd to dwell
On days of auld lang syne;
Thou, makes't the tide of mem'ry swell;
My gude long nine.

And would I hae some fun and jokin',
Some real sport and fine;
It wad be iddow' and only mockin'
Without the rest-inspiring nine.

And when the sun of fortune, bright and fair,
In real earnest shines,
I'll hae, I'll hae, I'd a' most swear,
A barrel of long nines.

And then I'll sit and puff and sing,
Wi' joy naething can time;
Nor care for mair, until I swing
The last long nine.

W.

*Stem or handle.—Poor, senseless, insipid.

The following is the article alluded to in the above communication.

[From the Waterville Times.]

THE PIPE.

Who has not felt the calm delight,
The merry pipe imparts?
Who has not seen its magic power,
On sad and cheerless hearts?

When care and sorrow knit my brow,
Or when oppress'd with grief;
In thee, my pipe, my long stem'd pipe,
I find a sure relief.

Should friends and fortune take their flight,
At cruel fate's decree;
I'm sure to find one trusty friend,
In thee, my pipe, in thee.

If from the wheel of chance I draw,
A scolding, pettish wife;
O then I'll buy my wile a pipe,
And live a happy life.

But if my ticket prove a blank,
I've yet one solace left;
Nor will I utter one complaint,
'Till of my pipe bereft.

Then fill the pipe, that good old pipe,
The pipe that's made of clay;
With long and oft repeated puffs,
I'll drive dull care away.

GARRICK.

Somebody in the Portland Courier has commenced manufacturing rhymes, of which the following, dedicated to the Hon. Jack Downes, is a specimen.

YANKEE POETRY.

"I know what I'm about."

Grace Goodwin is the gal I like,
And I don't care a cent
For folks that always feel above
One's following his bent,
Unless the gal he's after's got
A pocket full o' dosh—
I am your sort who'd rather have
One who knows how to wash.

Grace Goodwin does n't cut a dash
When folks get up a ball;
But she's got sense enough to know
She has a better call.

She'd rather work for parson Prince,
And earn a pair of sheets,
Than go to frolics any time,
Or gad about the steets.

When we are married, and I got
A house as big as some,
Say that of deacon Grigwood there,
Who sells New England rum—
The struts who now say self respect
Is everything I lack,

Will smell Grace Goodwin's cake, I guess,
And be for coming back.

FRANKLIN JR.

ANGER.—The first emotion of anger should always be suppressed. This is policy whether right or wrong. One's mind cannot see clearly in the whirlwind of passion. If anger and high passion should ever be indulged, let the feelings rise gradually into that lofty region. By this means you carry your auditors with you, and intimidate much more your antagonists. A winged spirit might reach the top of the Andes in flight, but if he wants to carry men with him he must accommodate his progress to their weaknesses.

MISCELLANY.

From the Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Temperance Adv.

THE YANKEE PEDLAR.

Joshua Peabody was one of the five sons of a Connecticut farmer, who had just enough land to support one family, and no more; so that all the sons but the eldest early discovered the necessity of resorting to some business in which they could support themselves by their own exertions. Long before Joshua was of age, he had determined to pursue the honorable employment of peddling. In the fall of the year in which Joshua was 19, he obtained his father's consent to try his skill in the employment he had chosen, and was soon equipped in first rate style—not with a crazy cart and half starved horse, as was the custom fifty years ago; but with a substantial well made and well fed horse, and covered waggon, with all the colors of the rainbow—ornamented with curtains, and trimmed with many a yard of red cotton fringe. His load requires a minute description, as it is often thought very wonderful that a pedlar can travel a thousand miles and make money, by selling out a load which does not appear to be worth half enough to defray his expenses.

The most bulky part of our hero's load consisted of wooden clocks without cases, which cost two dollars and fifty cents apiece, on which he expected to make a profit of what he called ten per cent. that is, ten times as much as they cost. Some forty or fifty of these were stowed on the bottom of the wagon, and a nice lid shut over them to keep them secure. On this lid were placed a bag full of whiplashes, a few parcels of cigars, and a number of boxes containing all the variety of combs, from coarse horn louse traps to superfine ivory and high-finished tortoise shell. The fore part of the wagon box, on which he expected to sit, constituted a separate apartment, the approach to which was secured by a formidable padlock which dangled in front. This box contained an assortment, on the profits of which he was to subsist himself and his horse, and consisted of a great variety of good-for-nothing little things,—which women are so fond of purchasing—such as beads, ear-rings, breast pins, and all the little et ceteras of jewelry;—besides a good store of essences, shaving soap, scissors, thread, needles, pins and stilettoes, not daggers my friends, but little instruments made of ivory,—which the ladies use for piercing round holes, for the express purpose of darning them up again.

Joshua's dress had nothing of antique made. His hat had a brim, that was no broader than usual, and his hair was not tied with an eel skin, but his outward man was clothed in the substantial, comfortable, fear-nothing style of an independent unassuming farmer. Thus equipped, Joshua made a comfortable excursion to Ohio—and the same was annually repeated for several years. In every voyage numerous instances occurred, of sufficient importance to deserve a place in some of our fashionable periodicals, with all their minute details,—spun out into the formidable length of most modern tales, in which a page is taken up in telling what fifty years ago would have been told in a single line.—Of these occurrences, it is my humble province to relate one, and that with all convenient brevity.

In Joshua's fourth voyage, he had with him a larger number of clocks than usual; and would willingly have sold them at a less price than formerly, but for the fear that it would injure his business, and lower the price of his clocks forever after. He therefore, wisely concluded to keep up the price to twenty-five dollars as usual,—& when he could do no better, to take any thing that was offered for ten of it, provided fifteen was paid in cash. In this manner he obtained a great many queer articles; and in many instances had to exert a good share of ingenuity to dispose of them to advantage. One farmer insisted on his taking stock, as he termed it, to which Joshua readily agreed. The old gentleman had in his mind's eye, at the time of making the proposition, a calf which was so poor he was afraid it would die before spring. The said calf was selected, and with all due formality was delivered to our hero. He made no objections, but with his usual gravity pocketed his fifteen dollars—tied a rope round the calf's neck—hitched it to the back of the wagon and drove on.

Great wonder prevailed throughout the country, to see the pedlar with so mean a calf, or indeed with any kind of a calf, tied to a wagon; and many were the questions asked concerning so rare an occurrence. But Joshua was as grave as ever. He knew his own business, and that was enough for his purpose. In one of his first peddling voyages he had formed an acquaintance with "Squire Leeland," as he was called in

Licking county, who had long been in the habit of reading whatever came in his way, that treated on agriculture;—and was extremely anxious to improve his breed of cattle and sheep. In fact he had paid a large sum of money the year before for a merino buck and ewe, by which he had acquired so much celebrity that he was looked up to with wonder by a part of his neighbors, and laughed at by the rest.

To the Squire's, then, Joshua made his way—not that he had the least wish to cheat his old friend. He was too honest for that; for he was in the habit of boasting that he cheated nobody—told no lies, and never travelled a road that he was afraid to travel again. "But then," thought Joshua, "if the Squire has a mind to cheat himself it's nobody's business. I can't be to blame."

His reception at the house of his old acquaintance was as cordial as he could have deserved, and the evening was spent as usual in recounting the incidents which had occurred to each other since they last met. In the morning the Squire for the first time noticed the calf. "Why, Joshua, what in the name of common sense have you got here?" "Nothing but a poor, mean, lousy calf, that's all!" "But what did you bring it here for?" "I'll tell you what, Squire, it's a pretty considerable long story, and a foolish one to boot;—but I must tell it to you. You know the Boston folks are full of notions, and amongst other foolish ideas that's got into their heads, they think if they can only send to England and get any thing, it will be as good again as if they got it at home. So off they sent last summer, after a drove of cattle; and you know, that there were thousands of them in the Bay State and Connecticut to be got as cheap again." "Yes, but Joshua remember the importance of improving the cattle in this country." "Improve a fiddlestick! I beg your pardon, Squire but it puts me out of patience to hear folks talk so. Now look at that calf!—and s'posing he did come over from England, and they called him a Devonshire bull, and gave five hundred dollars for him:—do you s'pose he'd improve your breed of cattle?" "The eyes of Squire Leeland opened wide with astonishment, and he enquired with the greatest eagerness, if the calf was in fact one of the far-famed breed from Devonshire, "I did not say he was, for I do not know any thing about breeds; but if Gen. Braynard has a mind to pay five hundred dollars for him, and give me fifty dollars to fetch him all the way from Boston, why, I say the greater fool he."

The Squire was all in ecstasies. He knew that a number of the first breeds of cattle in England had been imported into Boston and that Gen. Braynard had been striving to procure some of them. This calf must be one—worn thin and meagre by his long journey by sea and land. He asked a few pertinent questions, which Joshua answered with his usual circumlocution, and the Squire was entirely satisfied that he then had the pleasure for the first time in his life, of viewing one of that identical breed of cattle which he had so long been desirous to obtain. Joshua read all that passed in his mind, and proceeded accordingly. "Now Squire, I want a little of your candid advice; you see this poor calf is almost dead with his journey, and it's pretty nigh two hundred miles to Gen. Braynard's and I'm mighty fraid he'll die before I get there. If it want for my fifty dollars, which I must pay for my land, I should have killed him long ago. You can't tell what a plague he is to me. I have to drive so confounded slow, and spend half my time in nursing him, that I don't know what to do."

"Why, Joshua, if the fifty dollars is all your trouble, only leave him with me and I'll give him that sum in a jerk—but don't think of killing him." "I'll tell you what, Squire Leeland, you and I have been acquainted these four years, and have always hitched our horses together pretty well; and now I advise you, as a friend, to give up your notions about merino sheep and Devonshire cattle—to keep the fifty dollars, and have nothing to do with such a shabby looking creature as this is. But then, if you will have your own way, I'll make you an offer. You know a Yankee is always true to his employer; and I shan't leave Gen. Braynard's without giving him a chance to get it again." The Squire looked grave. Now, if you've a mind to give me fifty dollars, and make out a writing with your name to it, that any time within six months the General may have the critter, by paying you back the money, and paying for the expense and trouble of keeping him." "I'll do it," says the Squire; "but hark he, Joshua, tell him a pretty bad story about the bull, and discourage him if you can." "Well, Squire, you may take the calf; but I shan't tell nothing to the General, nor nobody else, that

a'nt true. But in this case the truth is bad enough; and I rather guess he won't come. and now, Squire, remember what I tell you—I'd rather have one calf from our old brindle cow than to have a dozen such critters as this is—I wouldn't give fourpence-a'penny for him." The Squire smiled sagely, and as plain as man could say without speaking, "I know what I'm about." Joshua pocketed his money, and he departed with the gravity of a sexton; and the Squire commenced nursing his calf.—By dint of uncommon attention and double feeding he soon began to thrive, and in due time became the wonder of the neighborhood. The mistake was never discovered. Joshua continued to make the Squire's house a regular stopping place; but a close observer could see a kind of queer expression in the corner of his eye, when he heard the neighbors extolling Squire Leeland's Devonshire Bull.

WOMAN.

WOMAN is a very nice and a very complicated machine. Her springs are infinitely delicate; and differ from those of a man pretty nearly as the work of a repeating watch does from that of a town clock. Look at her body; how delicately formed. Examine her senses; how exquisite and nice! Observe her understanding; how subtle and acute! But look into her heart; there is the watch word, composed of parts so minute in themselves, and so wonderfully combined, that they must be seen by a microscopic eye to be clearly comprehended.

The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning.—Her penetration is intuition—I had almost said instinct.—By a glance of her eye she shall draw a deep and just conclusion. Ask her how she formed it—she cannot answer the question.

As the perception of woman is surprisingly quick, so their souls and imaginations are uncommonly susceptible. Few of them have culture enough to write; but when they do, how lively are their pictures! how animated their descriptions? But if few women write, they all talk; and every man may judge of them in this point, from every circle he goes into. Spirit in conversation depends entirely upon fancy: and women, all over the world talk better than men. Have they a character to portray, or a figure to describe? they give but three traits of one or the other, and the character is known, or the figure placed before our eyes? Why? From the fine susceptibility of their imaginations, their fancies receive lively impressions from those principal traits, and they paint those impressions with the same vivacity with which they receive them.

Get a woman of fancy warm in conversation, she shall produce a hundred charming images, among which there shall not be one indelicate or coarse.—Warm a man on the same subject; he shall probably find stronger allusions, but they shall neither be so brilliant nor so chaste.—Sherlock.

EFFECTS OF SEA AIR.

Those who frequent the sea-coast are not long in discovering that their best dyed black hats become of a rusty brown; and similar effects are produced on some other colours. The brown is, in fact, rust. Most, if not all, the usual black colors have iron for a basis, the black oxide of which is developed by galls, logwood, or other substances containing gallic acid. Now the sea air contains a proportion of the muriates over which it is wafted; and these coming in contact with any thing dyed black, part with their hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, and form brown hydrochlorate of iron, or contribute to form the brown or red oxide, called rust. The gallic acid, indeed, from its superior affinity, has the strongest hold of the iron; but the incessant action of the sea-air, loaded with muriates, partially overcomes this, in the same way as any acid, even of inferior affinity to the gallic, when put upon black stuff, will turn it brown.

MECHANICS.—A portion of the world profess to regard mechanics as one degree below those individuals who have a living afforded them without manual labor, but rely on it gentle reader, that portion is very small and a very weak one. No man of sense, no true gentleman ever drew this line—and I am bold to assert, that in point of science, moral virtue, and even in practical politeness, the operative mechanics of the United States are second to no class of people.—The workshop has produced as many great men as the college hall; it has done as much for natural philosophy, and more for religion than the counting room, and has done as much to develop intellect, as hoarded wealth.

A new way of getting corned. Whiskey is made in Massachusetts from broom corn seed.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate. The election of the officers of the Senate was, on motion of Mr. Chambers, postponed to Monday next. After the consideration of Executive business the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, 13.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Silsbee, Tyler, Naudain, Tomlinson, King, Moore, Seymour, Robinson, Wilkins, and Bibb. The resolution submitted by Mr. Marcy, authorizing a subscription to the Register of Debates, published by Gales & Seaton, and as amended, to the Debates in Convention on the adoption of the Constitution, published by Jonathan Elliot, was considered and agreed to. Mr. Poindexter, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing appeals, writs of error and supersedeas to the Supreme Court in certain cases, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Two messages were received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary; the one conveying the information called for by the resolutions of the 8th inst., relative to the capture, abduction, and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick; the other recommending that compensation and indemnity be made to the master and crew of a Spanish brig for their risk and losses in humanely rescuing the crew of an American vessel from shipwreck. Several petitions and memorials were presented, and the resolutions offered on Tuesday by Messrs. King, Moore, and Grundy, were considered and adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented in the House of Representatives yesterday, the second Monday of the session being the first petition day. Among them were 15 from citizens of the society of Friends in Pennsylvania, praying for the consideration of the question of slavery, with a view to its abolition, and for the abolition of the traffic in slaves within the District of Columbia. The petitions were presented by Mr. John Q. Adams, and were referred to the Committee on the District. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual estimates for 1832, together with several other public documents, which were disposed of in the customary manner. The usual Standing Committees were then announced.

They are as follows:

A Committee of Elections was appointed, consisting of—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and Arnold.

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, and Gaither.

Of Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber of Con. McIntire, Patton, Ihrie, Hogan, and Rencher.

Of Commerce—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis, of Mass., and Jarvis.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Hunt, Irvin, Clay, Boon, and Planmer.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Johnson, of Ken., Conner, Russell, Pearce, Jewett, Johnston, of Va. and Newman.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Daddridge, Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Thomas, of Md., McCoy, of Pa. and Chinn.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Davis, of S. C., Ellsworth, Daniel, White, of Lou. Foster, Gordon, and Beardsley.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Nuckolls, Bouldin, Crane, Bates, of Mass., Hammons, and Standefer.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hall, of N. C., Davinport, Lyon, Thompson, of Ohio, Coulter, Fierson, Henry, and H. King.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson, of Ten., Cole, Stanberry, Mardis, Marshall, Carr, of Indiana, and Bullard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Condit, Findlay, Horn, Iryan, Worthinton, and Barbour, of Va.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Va., Smith of Penn., Chandler, Jenifer, Wheeler, and Tonpkins.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell Lewis, Thompson, of Geo., Angel, Storrs, Mason, and Lecompte.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, of S. C., Mitchell, of Md. Spreight, Adair, and d Ward.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White, of N. Y., Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Whatmough.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

On the Territories—Messrs. Kerr, Md., Creighton, W. B. Shepard, Williams, of N. C., Huntington, Allen, of Ken. and Roane.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Hubbard, Isaacs, Mitchell, of S. C., Denny, Pendleton, Doubleday, and Kanavagh.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Burgess, Ford, Evans, of Me., Reed, of N. Y., Appleton, Lansing, and Southard.

Of Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Reed of Mass., Kinnon and Soule.

Of Accounts—Messrs. Allen, of Va., Burd, and Bergen.

On Expenditures in the Department of State—Messrs. Lent, Evans, of Pa., and McKay.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell and Fitzgerald.

On Expenditures in the Department of War—Messrs. Aug. H. Sheppard, Mann, and Felder.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, of Tenn., and Harper.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office—Messrs. Hawes, Bates, of Me., and Broadhead, of N. Y.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. Young, Spencer, and Tracy.

The House, afterwards, on motion of Mr. Wayne, went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Adair in the Chair. A series of resolutions apportioning the subjects discussed in the President's Message among the respective committees to which their nature refers, was introduced by Mr. Wayne. A short but animated discussion arose on a proposition of that gentleman to refer the subject of the Bank of the United States to a select committee. Mr. McDuffie proposed an amendment, which finally prevailed, referring it to the Standing Committee of Ways and Means. The resolutions were adopted, with various modifications and additions, the most important of which were resolutions for the appointment of select committees on the subject of the patent laws and of imprisonment for debt; and, at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, 13.
Petitions and memorials were continued to be presented. Upon one of them, a memorial presented by Mr. Ellsworth, a long discussion took place. It was on the subject of the French spoils on American commerce prior to 1801. Mr. Ellsworth moved its reference to a select committee; but it was ultimately disposed of by a reference to the committee on Foreign Affairs. The House proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and on the first ballot, the Rev. Reuben Post was elected, (there being four candidates) having received 87 out of 163 votes. Some discussion arose upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Mercer for the appointment hereafter, at the commencement of every session, of a standing committee of Roads and Canals. The proposition was opposed by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C.; but before it was decided, on, the House, at three o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.
Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of Henry R. Tucker; of Robertson and Barnewell; and of William J. Quincy, and of Charles E. Quincy. They were severally read twice, committed to a committee of the Whole House and made the order of the day for to day. The consideration of Mr. Mercer's resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on roads and canals was resumed, and the subject was discussed until the close of the hour allotted to resolutions. Mr. Speight, Mr. Doubleday, and Mr. Mitchell of S. Carolina, opposed the proposition which was supported by Mr. Mercer. A message was received from the President recommending to the consideration of Congress the captain and crew of the Spanish brig, by whose generous and heroic conduct upwards of sixty American citizens were rescued from the ship *Minerva*, when that vessel was destroyed by fire at sea. The communications and accompanying documents on the subject were read, and, on motion of Mr. Lambrelong referred to the Committee of Commerce. The Speaker then presented a communication from Peter Duponceau, Esq. of Philadelphia, on the subject of the culture of silk, together with various specimens of silk of American growth. They were referred to the Committee on Agriculture; and the House adjourned.

Major Hordvinski, a Polish officer now in Boston, is preparing a sketch of the war in Poland. He was in one of the most severe engagements which occurred in the late heroic struggle.

The Buffalo Reporter of the 5th inst. says:—We have experienced an unprecedented storm. The snow in this country is from one to three feet deep—and the weather is the coldest ever known for the season.

From Boston to Eastport, the sleighing is now good.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

At twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by A. LACOCK, Esq., and the proceedings of yesterday having been read, the Secretary called over the names of the Delegates, according to the order of the several States, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Maine.—Nathan Cummings, John Holmes, George Evans, Charles Mussey, Hy. Warren.

New Hampshire.—J. B. H. Odiorne, Wm. A. Kent, Charles Barrett, Jas. Wilson, Jr. Leonard Jarvis.

Vermont.—Wm. Jarvis, Rob. Temple, D. Carpenter, Wm. A. Griswold, Thos. D. Hammond, Phineas White.

Massachusetts.—A. H. Everett, Gideon Barstow, Ira Barton, H. A. S. Dearbon, Russell Freeman, John Lowell, Ebenezer Mosley, Gershom B. Weston, Samuel Snelling.

Connecticut.—D. B. Brinsmade, Dennis Kimberly, Jno. McLellan, Jno. A. Rockwell, Joseph Trumbull.

Rhode Island.—Jos. L. Tillinghast, Jno. Brown Francis, N. F. Dixon, E. Robbins.

New York.—Luther Bradish, Jos. Blunt, John G. Camp, Henry B. Cowles, Hiram Ketchum, Peter R. Livingston, Charles Ludlow, Abm. R. Lawrence, Hugh Maxwell, Frederick Mason, P. B. Porter, William L. Stone, Z. Barton Stout, R. R. Ward, Henry G. Wheaton.

New Jersey.—Amasa Dodd, S. S. Doty, J. S. Halstead, H. P. Lippincott, H. D. Polhemus, P. M. Ryerson, Jas. F. Randolph.

Pennsylvania.—Saml. Alexander, J. B. Butler, Rob. Burke, Thos. Burnside, Thos. B. Coleman, Jos. G. Clarkson, Jas. Calhoun, Wm. H. Dillingham, Wm. Darling, Nathaniel Ewing, Washington Hopkins, Thos. M. Jolly, Abner Lacock, Sharp D. Lewis, Wm. Lyon, P. S. Michler, Calvin Mason, Thos. McGiffin, A. McGaw, Josiah Randall, Jno. Sergeant, Richard Penn Smith, Anthony Taylor.

Delaware.—E. I. Dupon, Kensey Johns, W. R. Mansfield, W. W. Morris, W. D. Waples.

Maryland.—S. Dickenson, Jos. Kent, J. B. Morris, J. J. Merrick, Wm. Price, J. Sewell, H. V. Somerville, Jas. Thomas, T. Tillingham, W. Willis.

Virginia.—R. Adams, Rob. Anderson, James Barbour, R. M. Barton, David Briggs, Jas. Brackenridge, Rob. B. Corbin, W. B. Caldwell, J. B. Clifton, S. H. Davis, Henry Fairfax, Charles Hill, Joshua M. Harrall, Jno. Marshall Jr., P. C. Pendleton, Cuthbert Powell, Thos. P. Ray, Jno. Talliaferro, Thos. Turner, H. S. Turner, Edward T. Taylor, Wm. Woods.

Ohio.—Phil. Beecher, Henry Bacon, Jas. M. Bell, Hez. Bissell, Thos. Flanagan, Edward Hamilton, John H. James, Joseph H. James, Leicester King, Geo. Rennoek, Allen Trimble, George Reeves, Jr. John Sloan, James Williams, Lee White.

Kentucky.—Daniel Breck, Charles Buford, Leslie Combs, James W. Denny, Thos. M. Ewing, J. Harlan, James Hughs, John Jennings, Martin P. Marshall, Wm. T. Willis, George W. Williams, Lee White.

North Carolina.—R. H. Alexander, F. H. Shuman.

Indiana.—John J. Neely, Isaac Hawke.

Louisiana.—H. A. Bullard, Josiah S. Johnston.

District of Columbia.—Richard S. Cox, Wm. L. Hodgson, Walter Jones, Wm. S. Nichols, Edgar Snowden.

After the members had answered to their names, Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, moved that a committee of 5 be appointed by the Chair to report to the Convention what further proceedings were necessary for its regular organization. This motion having been agreed to, the Chair appointed Messrs. HOLMES, SERGEANT, THOMAS, DEARBORN and DENNY. The Committee retired, and in a few minutes reported that it was deemed expedient that the officers of the convention should consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and two Secretaries; and recommended the following gentlemen as the officers:

For Pres. JAMES BARBOUR, of Va.
Vice Pres. ALLEN TRIMBLE, of Ohio
JOSEPH KENT, of Md.
P. B. PORTER, of N. Y.
ROBERT TEMPLE, of Vt.
J. L. TILLINGHAST, R. I.
HENRY BACON, of Ohio.

The report of the Committee having been adopted, Governor BARBOUR of Virginia took the Chair, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. SERGEANT, of Pa. the President of the Convention was requested to invite the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and Governors HOWARD and THOMAS, to witness the proceedings of this Convention, and to take seats within the bar.

Mr. HOLMES, chairman of the Committee appointed to report what further proceedings were necessary, stated that he had been desired by that committee to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States

to be supported by all those who are opposed to the re-election of General Andrew Jackson.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. STONE, of N. York, the Hon. JONATHAN ROBERTS was invited to take a seat within the bar.

A similar motion was adopted, extending the same honor to Gov. SPRIGG.

The President then announced that he had received a letter from the Hon. HENRY CLAY, on the subject which had called them together, the presentation of which was left at his discretion. He accordingly handed it to the Secretary who read as follows:—

WASHINGTON, 10th Dec. 1831.

My Dear Sir—I was extremely glad to learn that you had accepted the appointment of a member of the Baltimore Convention, which is to assemble next week, to nominate, for the consideration of the people of the United States, candidates for their President and Vice-President; and that notwithstanding the extraordinary inclemency of the weather, you had proceeded to the city where the important trust is to be performed. It is to be sincerely hoped that the acknowledged patriotism and intelligence of the Convention, aided by the purity of intention and practical good sense by which I have so often witnessed you to be guided, in public affairs, may conduct your deliberations to results satisfactory to the community.

I must have been entirely regardless of passing events if I had not observed that my name has been repeatedly mentioned as being likely to be brought before the Convention, and that, in some instances, delegates have been instructed by their constituents to yield support to it, as a Candidate for the Presidency. This restriction, or any restriction upon the perfect freedom of deliberation and decision of the Convention, is inexpedient. It would have had a more happy constitution if it had embodied the will of all who are desirous of rescuing the Executive Government of the Union from the misrule which threatens to subvert established institutions and systems of policy, long and deservedly cherished, and to bring disgrace and ruin upon the country. So constituted, the Convention would have made a comparative estimate of the many citizens of the United States who are competent to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, and selected from among them that one who, possessing the requisite principles, would probably unite, to the greatest extent, the public confidence and the public support. For one, I anxiously wish that the Convention, dismissing every feeling of previous attachment or predilection, will now make impartially such an estimate and selection; and should their choice fall upon any individual other than myself, it shall have, not only my hearty acquiescence and concurrence, but my cordial and zealous co-operation.

I have been very desirous to lay these sentiments before the Convention, but it has appeared to me that I could not formally do it without incurring the imputation of presumptuousness or indelicacy. Will you then my dear sir, with whom I have so often had the happiness to be associated in the public councils, consent to be the organ of making them known if necessary, to the Convention? Should my name not be presented to its consideration for the Presidency, it will not be proper or necessary to make the communication; but if it should be, I confide the manner of doing it to your judgment and sense of propriety.

With fervent wishes for the prevalence of good feelings and harmony in the Convention, I am cordially and constantly your friend,
H. CLAY.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq.

After the letter had been read, Mr. LIVINGSTON, of N. York, rose, and after some remarks, proposed that HENRY CLAY should be nominated by the Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. DEARBORN, of Massachusetts, proposed that when the sense of the Convention was taken on the nomination, that each member, as his name was called by the Secretary, should rise and name the candidate to which he was most favorable. Mr. Livingston having accepted this amendment, it was agreed that the sense of the Convention should be taken in that manner.

Accordingly, the Secretary called over the names of the members, and each rising from his seat, avowed himself in favor of HENRY CLAY. Mr. R. H. ALEXANDER, of North Carolina, (who was understood to say that his mind was not made up on the subject) was excused from nominating his candidate.

The Chair announced that HENRY CLAY had been unanimously nominated by the Convention as the most suitable person to be recommended to the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare an Address to the people. The committee was appointed by the Chair, and consisted of Messrs. Everett of Mass.; Stannard of Va.; Dodds of N. J.; Hawk of Indiana; Johns of De.; Cummings of Me.; and Wilson of N. H.

On motion of Mr. SERGEANT, of Pa. the President was requested to invite

one or more clergymen of Baltimore to open the session of the Convention with prayer.

Mr. EVERETT, of Mass. moved that the President and Secretaries inform Mr. Clay of his nomination by the National Republican Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. This motion was withdrawn, and a resolution substituted that a committee of one member from each State be appointed for that purpose. At the suggestion of the chair, the delegates from the several states appointed each their member of the committee, which consisted of the following gentlemen:—Maine, Henry Warren; New-Hampshire, Leonard Jarvis; Massachusetts, H. A. Dearborn; Connecticut, John A. Rockwell; New York, P. R. Livingston; New Jersey, Job S. Halstead; Pennsylvania, Thomas Burnside; Delaware, E. I. Dupont; Maryland, William Price; Virginia, William Breckinridge; Ohio, John Sloan; Kentucky, Daniel Breck; North Carolina, F. H. Shuman; Indiana, John H. Neely; Louisiana, H. A. Bullen; District of Columbia, Richard S. Cox.

Some conversation having arisen relative to the wish of the Convention as to the manner in which the communication should be made to Mr. Clay, the matter was left entirely to the discretion of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. W. L. STONE, of New York, the Committee adjourned until Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The Committee of one delegate from each State, appointed to inform Mr. Clay of his nomination by the Convention, remained after the adjournment, and resolved to address him a letter, to be delivered to him by a sub-committee of five of their body. Accordingly the sub-committee started for Washington in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, and expect to return to this city early on Wednesday with Mr. Clay's answer.

The following letter of the Committee, communicating the decision of the convention to Mr. Clay, with the reply of the latter, we find in the Commercial Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13, 1831.

Hon HENRY CLAY,

Sir,—The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the convention of the National Republican Delegates now assembled in this city, to announce that you were, this day, unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Entertaining the most exalted opinions of your eminent talents, enlarged patriotism, and distinguished public services, we have the fullest confidence that you will receive the united, cordial, and zealous support of every friend to the constitution, the integrity of the Union, all the great branches of national industry, and the prosperity of the general weal; and we pledge to you, in behalf of the Convention, the assurance of our ardent determination, to use all honorable means, to ensure your elevation to the Chair of Chief Magistracy of the Republic.

With the highest consideration, we have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants.

[Signed by the Committee.]

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1831.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which as a Convention of National Republican Delegates now assembled in Baltimore, you addressed to me, stating that I had been this day, unanimously nominated by the Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

This manifestation of the confidence of a body so distinguished is received, gentlemen, with lively sensibility and profound gratitude. Although I should have been glad if the Convention had designated some citizen of the United States more competent than myself to be the instrument of accomplishing the patriotic objects which they have in view, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline their nomination. With my respectful and cordial acknowledgement, you will be pleased to communicate to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, with the assurance that whatever may be the event of it, our common country shall ever find me faithful to the union and the constitution, and to the principles of public liberty, and to those great measures of national policy, which have made us a people prosperous, respected and powerful.

Accept, gentlemen, of my thanks for the friendly manner in which you have conveyed the act and sentiments of the Convention. I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

On Wednesday, after an amicable discussion, the Convention agreed to nominate JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania, for Vice President of the United States. On Thursday his letter of acceptance was received and read. Charles Carroll, the surviving signer of the declaration of Independence, having invited the members of the Convention to visit him, through Gov. Morrow, of Ohio, they repaired to his house in a body.

On Friday, Dec. 16, Mr. Everett, from a committee appointed for that pur-

pose, read the draft of an address to the people, which was unanimously accepted. Mr. Barbour made a very impressive address, and the Convention adjourned without day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York papers of the 23d inst. contain in detail, the intelligence by the packet ship Ontario, at that port, from London. By this arrival we have accounts to the 3d Nov.

DREADFUL RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

One of the most alarming riots took place on the 30th Oct.—The London Courier says, "The riots at Bristol are a severe lesson; but if the enemies of rational freedom will read the signs of the times as they really appear, they will no longer set themselves against a change called for by nineteen twentieths of the people of England; and, above all, they will learn from this affair, that to sport with the wrongs of even the lowest Englishman—to jeer at his complaints, or to misrepresent his feelings—is an experiment which may not be tried with impunity."

It is usual for the Mayor and Sheriffs, and the civic cortege, to meet the Recorder at Tottertown, about a mile from the city. There he leaves his own carriage, and enters the more gorgeous one of the Mayor. The present Mayor is a reformer, and might have been very popular, but since he has entered on office he has kept himself entirely aloof. He was attended by a crowd of a little more than a thousand persons, who on the approach of the Recorder, set up a most discordant noise of groans and hisses. Sir Charles appeared very pale, and his hand was by no means firm as he placed it on the pannel of the coach, to assist him in. He immediately shrunk into a corner of the coach, and was very little seen by the crowd. The crowd increased, and in some way information was sent to the magistrates that it was intended here to drag Sir Charles from the coach, and throw him into the river; a troop of the fourth was stationed about there; in the commencement of the week three troops of horse had arrived, and showed themselves in the city, and were quartered in the neighborhood. There were about 300 special constables immediately surrounding the coach. The most dreadful noises continued the whole way, and occasionally a stone was thrown, but no injury done. The procession proceeded to the mansion House but without the usual cortege of carriages. On entering the square the Constables began to strike the crowd that passed upon them, and several stones were thrown. The Sheriffs were allowed to alight and enter very peaceably; the constables then formed a dense line between the carriage and the door of the house, & the moment Sir Charles alighted, he cowered down and ran into the house. At this moment a cloud of stones were thrown at the carriage, which greatly damaged it, and a blow from a thick stick, demolished a glass of the door. The carriage then drove off, the people became quiet, and if the constables had gone into the Hall and shut the door, or had at once retired, the people would have soon dispersed to their homes. They had expressed their opinion, and I believe that was all they desired up to that time. The conduct of the constables was truly ferocious. The people, unarmed, fired in all directions; many were struck down, and several severely bruised, and were sent off to the Infirmary. Loud cries of vengeance now arose, and many left the square to go home; but in about ten minutes, they rushed through one of the avenues from the back, where they had been to arm themselves with stones. Then followed a desperate attack on the constables, who again rushed out in a body, and bore down all before them. Desperate blows were struck on both sides, and the large area of the square had something the appearance of a field of battle. The mob several times succeeded in separating two or three constables from the rest, but they contented themselves with disarming them and breaking them.

A desperate attack was made after dark on the constables, and they were entirely defeated. Having cleared the area before the Mansion House, they made a more regular attack on the house itself. Every pane of glass was broken, and the door shivered to atoms. The mob got entire possession of the house, but how the Mayor, Sir Charles, and the Alderman escaped, unless by the roof of the house is not known. Every room was searched, with the most dreadful imprecations, the furniture and the pannels of the rooms were broken to pieces, and the beautiful chandelier in the banquetting room shared the same fate. The dinner and wines very soon disappeared. In about half an hour a troop of the 3d dragoons rode into the square, and the officer briefly addressed the mob, entreating them to disperse. They were received with loud cheers, and the crowd sang "God save the King."

But another and a most dangerous exciting cause now began to develop itself. During the sacking of the Mansion House the wine cellars were forced, and it is supposed that at least one

third of a stock of three hundred dozen of choice wines was carried off, and wasted and drank by the mob. It is needless to say that the result fraught with the worst possible effects; they became madly infuriated, and regardless alike of what they committed, or what risk they incurred. The scene at this moment was of the most depraved description; all ages, of both sexes, were to be seen swallowing the intoxicating liquors, while upon the ground bodies of scores were to be found dead with drunkenness. The streets, too, remote from the scene of action, from this time became noisy from the turbulence of the wretches who were to be seen staggering about in all directions. The troops were then speedily replaced, but the infuriated mob began to act on the offensive, and sought to wreak their vengeance on them for the wounds they had inflicted on the preceding evening, and particularly to be revenged for the killing of the man on the top of the Pithay. They attacked them with a shower of stones and brickbats, which the men were unable to resist, no magistrate being in attendance to make the responsibility of orders to that effect. The Alderman, we have been assured, considering this to be the duty of the Mayor, refused to give the word, and the latter, it would appear, was overpowered by his feelings.

Soon the mob again manifested a restlessness for action, and a party by no means numerous, proceeded to the BRIDEWELL, for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. On their arrival they lost no time in procuring sledge hammers from the nearest smith's shop, and immediately proceeded to knock in the doors. The keeper, Mr. Evans, we have been informed, had just sat down to dinner when he received the unwelcome intruders. Having succeeded in opening the door, they became apprehensive that the large folding gates which at night shut up thorough fare would be closed upon them, and they directly sat about removing them. This they accomplished with most astonishing facility, and disposed of them by throwing them over the bridge into the float; they then proceeded to liberate the prisoners, and, having accomplished their end, they forthwith set the building on fire. During their operations not the slightest molestation was offered them. This happened about 2 o'clock. About the same time a stronger party of rioters, comprising indeed, almost the whole body, proceeded to the NEW JAIL—a strong built modern building, having been built about ten years since, at a cost of about £100,000. When we first heard of this movement, we regarded an attempt on the prison, as the wildest scheme that could have been imagined; but we lost no time in repairing to the spot. The scene which there presented itself will never be effaced from our memory.

Along the New Cut in front of the Gaol, a dense mass of rioters had assembled; and on the opposite bank of the river, and, indeed, wherever the eye could range, the people were posted in thousands. The mob had already succeeded in forcing an entrance into the yard and the Governor's house, and were busily employed in throwing every moveable article into the New River, & as the tide was fast ebbing, all was carried off by the stream. The caravan, used for conveying the prisoners to Guildhall, was launched into the river entire, and thither also was consigned the Governor's books, and the apparatus for constructing the drop. The rioters, we have heard, procured immense hammers from the adjoining ship yard, and with them the massive locks on the iron doors of the different wings were smashed to pieces. The prisoners were now released, and scenes which followed were beyond description. Many of them, both male and female, stripped off their prison clothes, and proceeded on their way, almost in a state of nudity. As they passed along, the mob cheered them and followed after them with exultations. Many of them met their friends on the outside, and it is not easy to depict the extravagant joy with which they mutually embraced each other.

The Prison was then set on fire.—Gloucester County Prison was also broken open and set on fire. The mob then attacked the Bishop's residence, but were driven off by the military.

On the following day the Magistrates gained the ascendancy, and on the 2d quiet was restored.

A correspondent of the London Courier, says that the amount of property destroyed is estimated at from two to four hundred thousand pounds sterling—while he thinks that the latter amount will scarcely repair damages.

The King issued a proclamation, condemning the riot, and ordering all his officers, both civil and military, to suppress them.

THE CHOLERA. The Gazette of France of the 29th Oct. says: "Letters from Marseilles give an afflicting account of the state of Egypt. From the 19th of August to the 1st of Sept. above 9000 persons have died of the Cholera at Cairo. The Harem of the Viceroy had been attacked by it."

There have been more fires a Constantinople.

Gen. Rybinski, on taking refuge in Prussia, issued a pathetic and affecting proclamation.

Count Capo D'Istria, the President of Greece has been assassinated. When coming out of the church, two men who were at the door assassinated him, one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him in the body with a Turkish dagger. New disturbances will take place.

The Observer.

NO. 24. TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

"Hang your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

MR. CLAY.—This distinguished individual is now a candidate for the Presidency. In the language of the Portland Advertiser we would say "We are proud of such a candidate—with talents so exalted—statesmanship so honorably impressed upon the History of his country—with eloquence so ready—and patriotism so undoubted. HENRY CLAY is one of the first men in the Union, and who, when the contrast is made with the present President, can hesitate to support him?"

THE WEATHER.—During the last week the weather has been extremely cold; it has called forth many expressions of "O how cold!" "This beats all!" &c. &c. Last Thursday is said to be the coldest day that has been experienced by the inhabitants of this place for many years. The Mercury stood five degrees below zero. As far east, west, and south, as we receive exchange papers, we learn that the winter is very severe, and the cold intense. In cities on our Atlantic coast, fire wood has become extremely scarce and high. In Portland wood brings \$5.25—in Boston, from 8 to 9—In Philadelphia, from 12 to 15 dollars per cord. A woman was seen a few days since, on a wood wharf, in Boston, wishing to buy nine cents worth of fuel, and was sent away without it. The sufferings of the poor must be great, by reason of the want of this indispensable article.

DEATH BY INTOXICATION.—Our exchange papers are filled with melancholy accounts of death by intoxication. If we were to insert all the recital would occupy a full column of our paper. Want of room alone prevents the insertion of many accounts this week. We have heard of the freezing of one man in Minot which we have not seen published. He was found so badly frozen that both of his legs were taken off. How much suffering would be prevented, were the intoxicating ingredients let alone. But the disciples of Bacchus are not the only sufferers—their families must bear the whole blunt of their iniquities in this respect.

We have accounts of the prevalence of the influenza in many of our southern cities. In Boston 20,000 persons are said to be under its influence—many deaths have occurred in consequence of it. In Philadelphia, says the Philadelphia Gazette, "We heard the opinion expressed recently, by an eminent physician of the town that at least fifty and probably sixty thousand of our citizens were under the influence of the influenza." Washington and N. York experience the same malady.

FIRE.—We understand that the Store of E. Attwood of Buckfield was consumed by fire on Saturday night the 17th inst.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT. Is capital punishment necessary? or would not the abolition of such punishment be for the good of community and the criminal?

OXFORD COUNTY LYCEUM. The annual meeting of the Oxford County Lyceum will be held at Paris on the first Wednesday of January next. An address will be delivered on the occasion by a member of the Society selected for the purpose.

Reports will then be received from the following Committees.

1. The Committee to whom was referred the subject of School books, with directions to report a list to be recommended for the use of schools. M. Cook of Fryburg, Chairman.
2. A report on the reciprocal rights, powers and duties of parents, scholars and teachers in their relations to our public schools. S. Emory Chairman.
3. A report on the evils which impede instruction in our public schools, and their remedies, also what ways and means may be adopted for promoting a greater improvement in primary education. Thomas T. Stone, Chairman.

The punctual attendance of all the members of the Lyceum is expected. And all others are invited who feel an interest in the important subject of education.

The exercises will commence at ten o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Sec'y.

It is said to be a fact confirmed by 40 years observation, that rainy summers are invariably followed by mild winters. If so, we have some hope, though it is now as cold as Greenland, and the snow earlier than usual.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the GLOBE RULE Society will be held in Norway Village on Wednesday the 4th day of January next. The Members of said Society are hereby notified to meet at the house of Doct. J. S. Millett, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the choice of officers and to transact the business of said Society. The annual Address will be delivered by Doct. J. S. Millett in the new Meeting-house in the Village. Services to commence at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. Gentlemen wishing to become members of the Society will meet with the Society at the house of Doct. Millett. By order of the Directors.

W. W. MILLETT, Sec'y.

Norway, Dec. 24, 1831.

New Goods.

Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazetts Merinos, Circassians, Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flane', Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleached do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Gingham, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Leaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Walkers, &c. &c.

LIKENISE,
**Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.**

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 25tf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

PLANTATION NO. 8.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land in the Plantation numbered Eight, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the following sums:—
Range, 7—No. of Lot. 8—No. of Acres, 100—Value, \$75.00—Deficient highway tax for 1830—\$7.65.

And unless said tax together with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the second day of April next, so much of said land, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, on that day, at one o'clock afternoon, at the School house in District No. two in said Plantation numbered eight.

JOHN REED, Collector.

December 13th, 1831. 25

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE.

WILL hold their semi-annual Meeting at the new Hotel in Augusta, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Annual Meeting stands adjourned to the same day and place at 10 o'clock, A. M. Diplomas will be ready for delivery at the meeting. Per order,
BENJA. D. BARTLETT, Rec'g Sec'y.
Bath, Dec. 15th, 1831. 25

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

A CARD.—EXCHANGE.
The publisher of the American Farmer is often solicited to exchange his journal for country papers which however excellent in themselves, are of little or no use to him; he has therefore frequently been obliged to decline these requests when it would have given him pleasure to comply with them, if he could have done so consistently with his own interest. In order, however, to make such changes beneficial, he now proposes to exchange with any editor who will give this card an insertion or two, and thereafter copy weekly the contents of each No. of the Farmer as it shall reach him, introducing and concluding it in something like the following form.

The American Farmer.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS OF No. 39, Vol. 13.

On Planting, (from the Library of Useful Knowledge) continued; Modes of transplanting; slit planting, holing or pitting, trench planting, and furrow planting—the crops in the Sciota valley, Ohio—proceedings of the Mass. Horticultural Society—on the culture of the pear, with lists of summer, autumn, and winter pears—gooseberries—new species of elm tree—on stopping vines from bleeding—Frederick co. silk—fattening swine—pumpkin bread—curing pork—wood—difference of climate in the eastern and western shores of a climate—flannel next to the skin—American System ox—editorial, a farm school for the poor—cowpens—cultivation of indigo in Florida—short horns as milkers—foreign markets—price current in New York and Baltimore—advertisements.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer with a view of subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S

The first volume of the Collections of the 'Maine Historical Society,' containing the history of Portland, and several other towns, together with many interesting papers never before published—with large extracts from the manuscript papers of the late Enoch Lincoln, recent Governor of the State—giving a history of some of the Indian tribes.

ALSO—The FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY, with sixteen maps and numerous engravings, for Schools.

ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC—price 12 1/2 cents.

The LAW SUMMARY—a collection of Legal tracts on subjects of General application in business.—By Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

Dec. 27.

PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

IN answer to the many inquiries which are put to us daily, by our friends—such as, what arrangements have you made to collect the Legislative news?—will not your paper lose much of its interest in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government from Portland? &c. &c.—we consider it our duty to state, for the information of our readers, and for our own interest, that we have made such arrangements as to feel warranted in saying, that our paper, will lose none of its value, although the Legislature may not sit in Portland the approaching winter. We shall be able to furnish the proceedings of that body, daily; and we contemplate having a correspondent in Augusta who will give us a review of the proceedings from week to week, in an impartial and correct manner—thus furnishing our readers with materials for approving or disapproving of their doings, as well as if they were present to see and hear for themselves. In addition to this arrangement, Mr. Brooks, the gentleman who has superintended the editorial department of the Advertiser for the two past years, has yielded to our earnest solicitations to spend the winter in Washington, solely to collect political and other interesting matter for the Advertiser, and to transmit the same in the form of letters from Washington, as often as subjects worthy of notice may occur. This arrangement, we think, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers; particularly at the approaching session of Congress, when so many important subjects will be presented for consideration; subjects too of powerful interest, both to the political and mercantile community. While we are thus making arrangements, more particularly to gratify our political readers, we shall endeavor not to be behind our contemporaries in collecting the news of the day, both foreign and domestic. A full and correct shipping list will also continue to be furnished by an experienced hand, engaged expressly for this purpose. The Prices current will also be published once a week, carefully corrected and revised.

While we are thus endeavoring to deserve, we trust we shall receive, a continuance of that liberal patronage which has been extended towards us the three past years, so that we may be encouraged to sustain the heavy expenses that we shall necessarily incur in carrying our purposes into effect.

Our subscribers who are in arrears, are informed that a good opportunity for conveyance is offered in January, by the Representatives of the several towns. We shall have an agent in Augusta, who will receive all sums remitted and who will also take the names of any persons, who may wish to become subscribers, and forward them to us. To aid our subscribers, we shall mark on the margin of their respective papers the sums which may be due on or about the first of January. Agreeably to our terms, we have charged the additional fifty cents, but if remittances are made by their Representatives, thus saving us the expense of sending an agent to their doors, we shall discount the fifty cents.

Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, are requested to be particular in designating whether it is the daily, semi-weekly, or weekly Advertiser that they order. The daily is \$5 per year, the semi-weekly \$3.50, and the weekly \$2, if paid within the year. The weekly Advertiser is made up of selections from the daily and semi weekly Advertisers, and is particularly intended for the country.

J. & W. E. EDWARDS.

Great Bargains,

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, A No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT
**Bread and Pelisse
CLOTHS;**

from 150 to 400; English MERINOS and CIRCASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; Wide Bk. and Cor'd. LUSTRING SILKS, 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING, 57 cts.; CRAPES, from 250 to 350; POSEGES 42; good dark CALICOES from 10 to 20; SHAWLS of all kinds; FANCY Hdkfs. 17 to 75 cts.; Super Flag SILK Hdkfs. yard square 75 cts.; Col'd Cambrics yard wide 10 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1/2 cts.; large Linen and Cotton Damask TABLE CLOTHS 50 to 72 1/2; GLOVES 25 cts.—fashionable Belt Ribbons 10 to 20 cts.—PLAINS 25 cts.—CAMBLETS 33—blk. and col'd BOMBAZETTS 17 to 25 cts.—GREEN FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BOCKING 42 cts.—SHEETINGS 9 to 12—Super TICKINGS 15 to 26 cts. Also, white Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton Hdkfs. Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and col'd Woolen YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHS, for which the highest price will be given. And any person from the Country wishing to purchase any article or dispose of their cloths on reasonable terms, will find no necessity for "GOING FARTHER."

W. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Dec. 16, 1833. 12w27

HENRY GODDARD & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

Goods,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAVE recently received in addition

to their former stock, 50 casks

and packages of English and American

HARDWARE,

which they offer for sale, wholesale and

retail, cheap for cash or approved credit.

WINDOW GLASS.

H. G. & CO. have on hand Chelmsford GLASS, of all sizes.

Oct. 1831. 6w25

WANTED, immedi-

ately at this Office, a boy from 16 to 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. One of steady, industrious habits, and who is willing to be a boy until he is 21 years old will meet with good encouragement.

Dec. 20.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Young Man, 17 or 18 years of age, to learn the trade of an Iron Machinist.

J. C. GREEN.
Norway, (Steep Falls,) Dec. 17. 27

Public Attention!

It most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an
INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.*

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS

are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best *Spring and Autumnal* physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge it the best medicine known, for he complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

Those who would retain, or restore these admirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes discolorations—and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive accumulations from the teeth—preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents 2

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CORNWAY. For sale with all the other "Cornway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. Goddard & Phelps—or the Oxford Observer from the 13th of April, 1829, to October 4, 1830, are informed that it is indispensable necessary that they should make immediate payment, and that a reasonable space of time is allowed them to comply with this just request; and that unless payment is made previous to the first of February next, their accounts, indiscriminately, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

The present proprietor of the Observer has no concern with these accounts, therefore does not consider this notice to have any bearing upon his interests; but will answer for himself when opportunity shall occur.

Payment may be made either to the subscriber or to W. E. Goodnow.

All persons who are indebted as above for Job Printing or Advertising will please to apply this notice to themselves.

WILLIAM P. FUELPS.
Norway Village, Dec. 13th, 1831.

WOOD

WANTED

immediately at this office.

A REMENDOUS ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.—The London Literary Gazette says that a recent discovery has been made of rendering fire arms tremendously destructive. It has already been practically tried—1st. A pistol either for cavalry, for the defence of breaches, or for boarding, which can be loaded and fired ten times in one minute, projecting at each discharge 12 missiles in one horizontal line, diverging literally from 12 to 18 feet, and within an elevation of 6 feet, at the distance of 30 or 40 yards.—Each man discharging 120 missiles per minute, 100 men, in ten minutes, are enabled to discharge 120,000 missiles, each in effect to an ordinary pistol ball. Suppose that a squadron of 100 men charge an enemy's squadron of equal numbers, and that 75 direct their aim so badly that not one of their missiles took effect, there still remains 300 well directed missiles at the first discharge; or, even imagine it possible that only one in 100 was efficient, 100 men, in ten minutes, could put 1,500 hors de combat. 2d. A short carbine, capable of being discharged with the same rapidity as the pistol, but propelling 16 instead of 12 missiles, and particularly applicable to naval warfare, as fifty men directed their fire to the enemy's deck, while the fire of 50 more were directed against the men on the masts and rigging, would in one minute pour a shower of 16,000 missiles over the whole vessel, thus rendering her defenceless and the boarding and capture consequently easy, and almost instantaneous. The invention is applicable to cannon, as well as smaller arms. The discovery of such destructive engines must have a good effect.—The weak can meet the strong on equal terms; and numbers instead of aiding to physical power, must become an incumbrance from their density, and an easy prey to a compact few.

From the Pennsylvania Whig.
INTERESTING RELIC.—A gentleman left at our office the other day, a scrap of an old newspaper, printed (we infer from an advertisement upon one side) in 1836, but without any marks from which we can learn the name of the paper from which it was torn, which contains the following notice:—

"A Danville, (Tenn.) paper, mentions that Gen. A. Jackson, who lately murdered Mr. Dickinson, in a duel, has since been killed in the same way, by Mr. Thomas Swan; and adds, 'thus is the account balanced.'"

It has frequently been asserted that the "Dickinson affair" was got up during the late Presidential election for the purpose of injuring Jackson; and that it was, if not wholly without foundation greatly exaggerated. But here we see it denounced as murder, by a Tennessee paper, immediately after it transpired—MURDER, than which a stronger term could not have been used, and one which is scarcely to be found in the modern versions of the tragedy. Jackson then, so far from being thought of for the presidency, seems to be regarded by every body in his true character, as a person who scrupled not to violate all laws, human and divine. And so much does he appear to have been addicted to deeds of violence, that it was not only reported that he had been killed, but such an event was regarded as even handed justice—as balancing the account.

Domestic Manufactures.—A correspondent of ours at New Haven informs us that in the town of Bristol, Conn. which contains a population of less than two thousand, thirty thousand clocks of different kinds have been made within the last year, averaging at least eight dollars each; at which rate the manufacture of clocks in that small town, brings in an annual income of \$240,000. Bristol contains two large factories for making brass clocks, in which about 800 hands are constantly employed.

Between thirty and forty dwelling houses have been erected this year, and another house for worship will soon be finished. The whole town is said to have the appearance of much thrift and industry. So much for (wooden) clocks.

Oriental Ink.—Lamb black and vitrol, equal parts, the weight of both of five galls, the weight of all three of clean gum Arabic, pulverise and triturate on a marble slab six minutes, mixing water till of a proper consistency to write with. This, which is the ancient Persian way of making it, will produce the finest and most durable ink in the world.

SLEEP.—Few of our readers, perhaps, are aware, that the human body falls asleep by instalments. According to M. Cabanis, a French Physiologist, quoted in a late number of the Quarterly Review, the muscles of the arms and legs lose their power before those which support the head, and these last sooner than the muscles which sustain the back; and he illustrates this by the cases of persons who sleep on horseback, or while they are standing or walking. He conceives that the sense of sight sleeps first, then the sense of taste, next the sense of smell, next that of hearing, and

lastly that of touch. He maintains also, that the viscera falls asleep one after another, and sleep with different degrees of soundness. *Bad. Week. Mess.*

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. K. WELTON'S
HAS recently received (at the old stand of J. K. HARRIS, Corner of Exchange and Middle Streets.)

a complete assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods.

SUCH AS
Blue, Black, Mix'd, Brown, Olive Brown, Green & Mulberry } **BROADCLOTHS.**
AND AMERICAN
Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES;
SATINETTS;
Bombazettes—Circassians;
English, French and German MERINO'S;
English and American FLANNELS;
Real Goat's Hair } **CAMBLETS.**
Imitation & Plaid
Tartan Plaids—Petersham Coating—Kersey—
Dark and Light CALICOES of every description.
Changeable Gros de Nap } **STIRTS.**
Gros de Warsaw
Blk, Blue Blk. Gros de Berlin
Gros de Swiss
Blk Twill & Synchaw } **FANCY HDKS.**
CANTON CRAPES—
Rich Gauze, Crapes,
Palmgreen, Bagdad,
Thibet and Crapes
Rich Bonnet Ribbons;
Italian Crapes—Green Barriage;
Barriage Veils—
English double ground Blk Silk veils;
Black and white 4 4 & 5-4 Bobinet Laco;
Thread and Bobinet Edgings—
Quillings—Long Laco—
Irish Linen—Linen Sheeting—
Linen Cambric;
Linen Cambric, Imitation, } **EDGINGS.**
Silk Cotton Flaggas,
and Bandanna
SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS.
Real Merino, Thibet,
Valencia, Raw Silk,
Cassimere and Cotton
Russia and French Table CLOTHS,
7-4 and 8-4 White Damask do.
Gloves and Hosiery;
Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

Also,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bleach'd do.,
Tickings—Checks—Ginghams.

The above articles, together with a variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH or approved credit.

S. K. W. has on hand and entire assortment of genuine

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

recently received from one of the best manufacturers in Germany, and warranted the best article imported.

He can also furnish the **BURR STONE** at short notice.
Portland, Nov. 10, 1831. 3m23

"GREAT BARGAINS."

—C—

C. J. STONE

HAS just received at his new stand,
Mussey's Row, Middle-Street,

a well selected and very extensive assortment of

seasonable piece

Goods,

SUCH AS

BROADCLOTHS,
Blue, Blk. Mulberry, Mixt, Brown, and Fancy colors for pantaloons; CASSIMERES; SATINETTS; Flannels; Plaids; Moreans; French and English Circassians, all colors; Fine Thibet Cloths; cold Damask Table Covers;—Goats' Hair Camblets; Lamb's Wool Worsed and Cotton Hosiery, Thibet; Merino, Valencia and other SHAWLS, Blk Italian Lustrings; Gro de Naps;—Blk. and cold Synchaws; Sarsnets and other Silks—Silks Camblets; Gro de Berlin; 1400 yds. French, English and other Calicoes, from 10 to 50 cts.—Ginghams; Furniture Prints and Dimety; Hair Cord, Plaid and Plain White Cambric Mustins; cold Cambrics;—White Counterpanes 11-4, at a very low price; Hair Check, Book and Swiss Mustins; Blk. Silk Velvets; Corded Petticoats; a good assortment of Fancy Vestings; Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdks.;—Foulard's, Flag and other Hdks.; Bobinett Edgings and Quillings; Grecian Boots; Silk Hosiery; Gloves; Mitts; Braids; Cap Wire; Buttons; Tapes; Pins; Sewing Silks; Carpet Bindings and a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

with a great variety other articles too numerous to particularize. The above goods have just been purchased in New York, many of them at Auction, and will be sold at very low prices for Cash or Approved Credit.

WANTED,

Any quantity of WOOLEN YARN, FLANNELS, and TOW CLOTH, for which a fair price will be paid in goods at lowest cash prices.
Portland, Oct. 18, 1831. 3m19

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW SERIES.

IN catering for the amusement of their patrons the publishers have sought to obtain materials of an interesting, novel and diversified character, and although they have not been able hitherto to prevent much in the shape of Original contributions, they have always cherished a proper regard for Native Talent, and have been zealous and persevering in their efforts to obtain it. With this view it will be seen by the annexed advertisement, that a liberal PREMIUM OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THEM FOR THE BEST AMERICAN TALE, and there is no doubt the competition for the honor of the award will be contested by writers of the highest distinction. A secondary PREMIUM OF FIFTY DOLLARS IS ALSO OFFERED FOR THE BEST POEM suitable for publication in the Lady's Book. It is reasonable to conclude then that the attractions of the succeeding numbers of the work will be manifold—they will be increased both in the character of its contents and the beauty of its external appearance. The publishers have made engagements for a new and excellent paper, on which to print it; and they also propose to make some improvements in its Typographical appearance.—The Music Type which they have selected for their use is of the most approved kind, and in future, the accompaniments entirely will be given with the music they select for publication.

The present No. for December, completes the 3d volume; it is embellished with several beautiful and costly Engravings—the TITLE PAGE particularly has been worked up in imitation of gold, which is a very expensive mode of printing, attended with incalculable trouble, and as a highly ornamental and gratifying display of the arts, deserves particular attention. Besides which there are, a splendid engraving on steel, of "THE WIFE"—THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS FOR CAPS AND BONNETS;—A VIEW OF THE KING'S BRIDGE AND ROYAL BARRACKS, AT DUBLIN;—THE WOODPECKER & THE WOOD LARK; Two favorite pieces of Music, with the accompaniments;—also a general Table of Contents for the Volume.

The publishers have a few copies of the last six numbers remaining on hand, with which they will be happy to supply new subscribers;—as these will form a connection with the future numbers, all who desire the work complete will of course commence with them.

Persons who have not seen the Book, may have a specimen No. by addressing the publishers (post paid) to that effect.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining as early in the succeeding months possible, an estimate of the number of copies of their work which may be subscribed for, so that they may know what edition they will be obliged to publish—it is earnestly requested therefore, that all new orders for the Book may be forwarded at once, by doing so, those who wish to secure a copy of it will not be disappointed.

Agents procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Lady's Book, and remitting the cash for the same, besides the discount that is allowed in such cases, SHALL BE PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WORK, SUPERBLY BOUND. The publishers will have the Work carefully packed up, and subject to the orders of the persons entitled to it.

L. A. GODEY & CO.
112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,

WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK,
200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM,
SUITABLE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE LADY'S BOOK,

50 DOLLARS!

Competitors for the Premiums, will address their communications, free of postage, to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the first day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and Poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Daily Paper in Augusta

EATON & SEVERANCE propose to publish a daily newspaper in Augusta, during the session of the Legislature, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, to be called the MAINE DAILY JOURNAL. The Daily Journal will be delivered to subscribers every morning at the low price of one dollar for the session, and will contain the Legislative proceedings of the previous day, together with an abstract of Congressional news, and the foreign and domestic intelligence of the day.

Daily papers have heretofore been established only in large commercial towns. They depend mainly on a large population to whom they can be delivered every morning or evening without expense of postage. There is no instance, we believe, in this or any other country, where a daily paper is published in a town having no larger population than Augusta; but anxious as we are to meet the just expectations of the citizens of the State and the members of the Legislature, we have concluded to make the attempt, in the hope that the citizens of Gardiner, Hallowell and Waterville, to whom we shall offer the paper every morning, will unite in giving us that support which other daily papers find in large commercial towns.

It shall be our endeavor to report the proceedings of the Legislature faithfully and impartially, never distorting or misrepresenting the language of political opponents in debate.—Indeed we hope to acquire such a reputation for fairness and impartiality in this respect, that all parties shall have confidence in whatever we may publish of legislative proceedings.

We shall send our daily to all the printers of newspapers in the State, trusting they will use a little endeavor to procure us that patronage which is necessary to insure its publication.

The weekly Journal will be continued as heretofore at \$2 a year, and will also contain an account of the proceedings of the Legislature, together with the latest foreign and domestic news.

New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to agriculture, gardening, and rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for nine years, during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and the horticulturalist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants;—and by a vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on horticultural subjects addressed to the President, are published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy a place in the Library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton—the state of the markets, crops, &c.—and occasionally drawings of agricultural implements, &c. will be found in this journal.

The New England Farmer is published every Wednesday evening at the low price of \$3 per annum, from which a discount of 50 cents is made to those who pay in advance. It will not be sent to new subscribers at a distance without payment being made in advance.

If Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy gratis. New subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of the current volume.

Published by J. B. Russell, at No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.

HENRY POOR,

AT NO. 3, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received and opened for the

Fall and Winter trade, English, French and German MERINOS; CIRCASSIANS, Plaids and Bombazettes;—real Rob Roy Plaids; Common and Staple Camblets; fancy Silk, and Thibet Hks; MERINO SHAWLS; bobinett LACES, cheap; Edgings and Quillings; nice Straw HATS and splendid RIBBONS to match; Italians, Synshaw, Gro de Swiss and Chinese SILKS in great variety; Russia Diapers and Damasks; all kinds Muslins; elegant French Calicoes; Gloves and Mitts; Crapes, Pongees, Bandannas, Flag Cravats;—Braces, Dimities, &c. &c.

ALSO,
100 Pieces GERMAN, ENGLISH, and FANCY

BROADCLOTHS;

Hunter's Cloths; Cassimeres; Kerseys; real Petersham, for top Coats; Habit Cloths, and Ladies' Olive Broad Cloths:

ALSO,

A prime Stock of Live Geese Russia & Common FEATHERS on hand—bales Ticks, Yarns, Sheetings, Shirtings, and every species of Domestic;

ALSO, 25 PIECES

CARPETINGS,
of brilliant style and Colors—Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Straw Matting, Carpet Bindings, &c.

ALSO,

Different Nos. Dutch BOLTING CLOTHS, of a superior order, which will be sold at less prices than formerly in this market. A constant supply will be received from the South.

H. P. Will give the highest market prices for all

DOMESTIC STUFFS,

such as, Flannels; Full'd Cloths; Yarn; Carpetings; Diapers; Tow Cloths, &c.

Portland, Nov. 4th 1831. 21 10w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, hereby gives Public

Notice, that he offers for sale his Real Estate in said Waterford, consisting of a one story DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN, and other out-buildings, TRIP-HAMMER SHOP, and a new GRIST MILL, situated in that part of Waterford called the "Lower Village."

Further particulars made known on application to him at his dwelling-house.

EZRA JEWELL.
Waterford, Nov. 12, 1831. 22

FOR SALE,

ONE large yoke of OXEN, 8 years old. Terms liberal.
W. E. GOODNOV.
Norway, Nov. 20.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs.

H.W. Goodnow, 2 young LADIES, as Apprentices to the Millinery and Mantua-Making business.
Norway, Dec. 9.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINES

OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSENTERY, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SPYLLIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, aerid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of patients; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongential to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on
ASA BARTON.
Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 1y